

BULLETIN

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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NEW SERIES, VOL. III, No. 6

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"Yes, Prosperity has come hollerin' an' scremin'. To read th' papers, it seems to be a kind iv vagrancy law. No wan can loaf anny more. . . . Prosperity grabs ivry man be th' neck, an' sets him shovelin' slag or coke or runnin' up and down a ladder with a hod iv mortor. It won't let the wurruld rest. . . . It goes around like a polisman givin' th' hot fut to happy people that are snoozin' in th' sun. 'Get up,' says Prosperity. 'Get up an' hustle over to th' rollin' mills; there's a man over there wants ye to carry a ton iv coal on ye'er back.' 'But I don't want to wurruk,' says th' lad. 'I'm very comfortable th' way I am.' 'It makes no difference,' says Prosperity. 'Ye've got to do ye'er lick. Wurruk fr' th' night is coming. Get out an' hustle. Wurruk, or ye can't be unhappy; an' if th' wurruld isn't unhappy, they're no such thing as Prosperity."— "MR. DOOLEY."

"When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work and to live and be happy."—R. L. STEVENSON.

MENTAL HYGIENE AND CHILDHOOD A RADIO TALK

BY FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Every day we meet people with whom it is difficult to get along. They are queer or odd, irritable, unreasonable, selfish and egotistical or sly and untrustworthy, or they may have no sense of responsibility and try to put the burden of work or blame for failure on others. Sometimes others find it difficult to get on with us, because we are self-centered or full of prejudices so that we cannot see clearly and fairly the other person's point of view.

People are not born this way. They are made this way. The foundations of these types of personality are laid in childhood. One forms mental habits as one forms physical habits. Some are good and some are bad. We take great care in helping the child form good physical habits, but we are inclined to neglect almost entirely the emotional habits the child may develop, although, so far as the happiness of the child and its future success in dealing with others is concerned, these are probably more important. Every waking hour the

child is reacting emotionally to situations that arise in its environment—in the school, in the home, and on the playground. Through these experiences it forms emotional habits—ways of meeting unpleasant situations, ways of looking at things, ways of feeling about things. These habits tend to become fixed, and if they are bad habits, they lead in adult life to much unhappiness and inefficiency, such as you and I find in our lives because no one helped us in these matters when we were children, or to the warped and twisted and odd personalities about which we have spoken. Sometimes they lead to nervous and mental breakdowns.

One cannot, in a brief talk, discuss all the problems that have to do with the healthy development of the emotional life of the child, but one can point out a few important things.

Children should never be frightened. Frightening children is a very serious matter, although many careless adults take it as a joke. Frights in childhood often bring serious consequences.

Children must be taught to act in ways that are socially acceptable, but this should not be brought about through shaming them. Shame is not a healthy emotion to bring into the life of a child; neither is humiliation nor embarrassment nor painful self-consciousness before others.

Children should not be lied to concerning important matters, especially about the matter of sex. The lying and deceit are soon discovered, and the experience is exceedingly bad for the child. Much of the unhappiness, worry, and failure at school, and the nervous illnesses of young adolescents, as well as the nervous and mental breakdowns of later life, are due to the misunderstanding of these matters that has been brought about by the lying and deceit of others. It is of very great importance that this be avoided. The questions of a child along these lines should be answered honestly and without embarrassment, in accordance with the ability of the child to understand.

Every effort should be made to keep the child from developing feelings of inferiority. Parents and teachers often create these feelings in a child by calling it names that indicate that they do not think very highly of the child, or by comparing the child with another child unfairly. "Mary is real smart, but John is dumb." No parent or teacher would permit such a remark in the presence of John, if he understood the lasting harm that it is likely to do John, particularly if often repeated.

There come times when children must be punished. Children can be punished in ways that benefit them; on the other hand, most unhappy consequences may follow unwise punishment. Punishment should be fair, reasonable, and prompt. It should not be arbitrary or merely an expression of the whim of a parent or

teacher, disregarding the child's sense of fairness and justice. Punishment that is merely an expression of a parent's or teacher's anger creates a perfectly proper anger and rebellion on the part of the child. The parent or teacher in losing his self-control is misbehaving worse than the child, and the child knows it. Such punishment may create fear in a child, so that it "minds," but its good behavior is purchased at too high a price, for the reason that the hatred of, and rebellion against, authority becomes a fixed emotional habit leading to great difficulties later on.

In helping the child to develop healthy mental habits, as we help it to develop good physical habits, it is well to keep in mind one fundamental principle—to permit the child as much freedom of expression as possible, allowing him to find an expression for himself and his own particular interests in his play, in his work, and in his contact with other members of the family. Where this expression is unwise or unsafe or interferes with the rights of others, a wise parent will direct the child's energy into other and better channels, but without forcing a repression on the child that will be harmful.

Help the child to maintain its own self-respect. Do not by word or action take away from it what self-respect it has. A parent who gains control over his child by breaking the child's spirit is an unworthy parent.

And finally it should be remembered that if one desires to cultivate healthy mental habits in one's child, it is well to do a little cultivating in one's own personal garden.—*From Mental Hygiene Bulletin, September, 1923.*

LETTERS TO FOSTER MOTHERS

Miss Emma S. Hardcastle, of the Child Caring Department of the Detroit Children's Aid Society, sends her foster mothers excellent letters. The following is a good sample:

Dear Co-Workers:

Whose opinions does your boy quote?

"A boy on the car did not pay his fare. I paid mine. Dad says it's just as much stealing to cheat the Street Car Company as to take it from anybody else."

"I drink lots of milk—I didn't like it, but mother says it's good for us—so now I drink lots of it."

Sometimes it's teacher whose opinion is given in support of their own—sometimes their visitor—sometimes big brother or sister.

"When I grow up I'll never mend a stocking. I'll throw them away when they have holes—that's what Mrs. —— does."

"No, I never eat carrots. Dad says they're meant for cows and pigs"—and so on account of Dad's careless pleasantry and example, a little lad refuses a wholesome article of food.

"I don't want to go to school any more. Mr. —— never went to high school and he's got a farm now. He says it's all nonsense going to school."

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. We teach by what we are—let's be sure our young imitators have our reasoned opinions and actions for imitation—not capricious, insincere, wavering opinions.

"No, I don't take any interest in Church—it's all right for girls and women, Mr. S.— says." Mr. S. is an admired visitor in one of our boarding homes and is, or was, quite unaware of the profound influence he was exerting on the twelve-year-old boy in this home.

Longfellow says:

"No action, whether foul or fair,
Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere
A record, as a blessing or a curse."

It can be a great satisfaction to us to know that the record we leave in some child's mind is indeed a blessing to him.

Sincerely yours,

NEW MEMBER

The International Society for Crippled Children has been voted into associate membership of the League; Headquarters, Elyria, Ohio; Harry H. Howett, Executive Secretary.

THE HOME BUREAU OF THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The following story of home placement from an institution will be fully appreciated only when one realizes the difficulty of finding Jewish family homes for children, and especially in a congested urban population like New York. The article is commended to you for careful reading, not only because of the interesting history of the work, but also because of the admirable summary at its close. It is quoted from the report of the Board of Directors, made at their meeting in Pleasantville, New York, May 25, 1924:

"Is the Foster home plan desirable for the care of the dependent child?

"Are good Jewish foster homes available in any numbers in New York city and its suburbs?

"These were the questions considered when the reorganization of the boarding-out division was contemplated by the members of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Board in 1918.

"After surveying the field of child care, and considering its latest trend and most advanced thought, it was decided that foster home care answered more nearly than any other method the needs of the dependent child. But the second question—Are good Jewish homes available in any numbers in New York city and its suburbs?—raised doubts in the minds of some, as previous experience seemed to show that in communities where the boarding-out plan had been widely used, Protestants and Catholics opened their homes to children of their own faiths, but that the Jews did not respond with equal readiness to the plea to accept the Jewish child. In spite of this experience, it was decided to reorganize the boarding-out work, introduce modern standards, and begin a campaign for foster homes, using all available channels to interest Jewish families in this type of work.

"The Board-out Department, now called the Home

Bureau, has used various kinds of publicity—newspaper, paid advertisements, and news articles, talks before sisterhoods, parents' associations, and lodges, and the interest of ministers, school principals, and social workers has been enlisted. Slowly the group of foster homes has been increased, and it is interesting to note that the foster mothers themselves have been the most effective agency in securing other foster homes. The Bureau now has 245 good homes, situated in Harlem, Washington Heights, Bronx, and the suburbs. These homes are simple, but with all the elements of comfortable home life. The foster mothers cook, clean, and sew for the family. Some of them, having raised their own children, now find the home lonely and take in a little child to fill the place of the children now grown; others, with boys and girls of their own, still find time to give care to a homeless child; and then there are the childless couples who feel the need of a child in the home. The interest and care given by these foster parents is touching. Many times a foster mother refuses to send the sick child to the hospital, preferring to care and nurse him herself. She takes the child to the clinic or dentist, works enthusiastically with the nurse and the doctor to improve the underweight and undernourished child, shows the visitor with pride the good school report, or seeks advice as to what to do when the child is falling behind in school.

"Coöperating with the foster mothers are the visitors who go into the homes, watch the development of the child, talk over the problems with the foster mother, and coöperate with the school and the teachers. Contacts between visitor, child, and foster home must be frequent in order to insure the welfare of the child and to make the relationship with him and the foster mother effectual.

"Two ophthalmologists and a psychiatrist are consultants to the Bureau. Local dentists and clinics care for the teeth of the children. If a child is not well, the office is immediately notified and a nurse goes to the home. Twice a year each child is given a thorough physical examination by the attending physician. An underweight and nutrition class has been formed by the head nurse who advises the foster mothers as to proper diet and régime, and who meet with the children every month to see the progress that has been made. This method has resulted in a gratifying increase of weight and development of the child.

"There are now 421 children under the care of the Home Bureau, with ages ranging from three to seventeen years. Most of these children are committed by the Department of Public Welfare and the Children's Court. The expense of the care of thirty of these children is paid by the parent. This group is known as the private arrangement cases. The need of providing suitable supervised homes for these children was brought to the attention of the Bureau through a number of channels, and the cases are recommended by the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau. The reasons for dependency of the rest of the children and the length of stay are about the same as the group at Pleasantville. The majority are normal children, but the dull, the unstable, the behavior and physical problems are all represented in the group. Expert attention is given to the handicapped and the special classes provided by

the city for these groups are utilized. Children are enrolled in ungraded, speech defect, sight conservation, open air, and cardiac classes. Of the older group, sixteen are in high school, three children are being trained in the Hebrew Technical School, several girls are being given private business courses, and three are in special vocational classes.

"As a majority of the foster homes are in the city, one of the problems of the Bureau is to give each child a summer vacation. Many of the children go away with their foster parents to the mountains or seashore; some boys and girls are entered at scout or other vacation camps. For a group of one hundred the Bureau has maintained a summer home, giving two weeks' vacation to groups of twenty children at a time.

"In November, 1923, the Home Bureau moved into new quarters at 141 W. 126th Street. This house was bought and furnished with funds provided by the members of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Board. Here is a well-equipped clothing storage room, an attractive play-room for the children, physician's office, adequate light rooms for officers, and living quarters for resident worker. A new Kardex system of records has been installed.

"The Committee of the Home Bureau feel that the work has demonstrated the possibility of obtaining suitable Jewish boarding homes and that under the intelligent supervision of a sympathetic visitor such homes are the best means of caring for the majority of dependent children. One of the interesting features of the work is the development of the spirit of coöperation with the foster mothers who are regarded and who regard themselves as co-workers with the staff of the Bureau. The contact of the visitor with the foster mother constitutes in itself a social asset.

"SUMMARY:

421 children in the care of the Home Bureau in
245 homes under the supervision of
1 headworker
1 assistant headworker
8 visitors
1 resident worker in charge of the clothing
department
1 physician and
2 trained nurses responsible for children's health
1 office secretary and
5 members of the office staff who attend to corre-
spondence, bookkeeping, and records
\$370.00 represented the estimated per capita cost
per child for 1924, of which
\$240.00 is the amount paid to foster parents for
board
\$130.00 represents the per capita cost of cloth-
ing, medical and dental care, supervision, and
overhead."

INFANT MORTALITY IN SYRACUSE

The April Quarterly Bulletin of the Milbank Memorial Foundation gives an interesting comparison of the infant mortality rates in Syracuse of 1902 and 1922. While it was 150 for a thousand live births in 1902, it was 89 in 1922. The infant death-rate from what are

classified as preventable causes fell from slightly above 125 in 1906 to 45 in 1922, while the death-rate for non-preventable causes has showed a very slight decrease only during the last twenty years. In Ward One, which has a large percentage of foreign-born parents, in 1922 there was a resident infant mortality rate of 319 per thousand live births. The rate there for babies of foreign-born mothers was 433 as compared with 299 of infants of native-born mothers. In Ward Fourteen, the infant mortality rate for residents was found to be 181 per thousand live births. It was 286 for infants of foreign-born mothers as against 155 for infants of native-born mothers. The rates for 1922, classified according to the nativity of the mother, were as follows:

Country of Mother's Birth	Infant Mortality Rate in Syracuse in 1922
Austria.....	167
Canada.....	127
Poland.....	114
Ireland.....	113
Russia.....	91
United States.....	88
Germany.....	83
Italy.....	76
England and Scotland.....	48
Other foreign.....	38

A POOR SHOWING

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the League it was voted that all agencies seeking to come into membership must become signers of a Revised Transportation Agreement. In the last list published by the Committee on Transportation of Allied National Agencies the following members of the League are the only ones included as signers:

Boston Children's Aid Association, Boston, Mass.
Boston Children's Friend Society, Boston, Mass.
Boston Children's Mission to Children, Boston, Mass.
The Church Home Society, Boston, Mass.
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.
New Bedford Children's Aid Society, New Bedford, Mass.
Worcester Children's Friend Society, Worcester, Mass.
Children's Aid and S. P. C. C. of Essex County, Newark, N. J.
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Children's Aid and S. P. C. C. of Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y.
New York Children's Aid Society, New York City.
New York State Charities Aid Association, New York City.
Social Service Federation, Toledo, Ohio.
Harrisburg Associated Aid Societies, Harrisburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Children's Bureau, Philadelphia, Pa.
Juvenile Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
Juvenile Protective Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

As the standards of the Transportation Agreement are without doubt in harmony with the best standards of children's work, and there is no expense involved, this number should grow from 18 to 118 within the next few months. Will you not be kind enough to acquaint yourself with the principles of the Transportation Agreement and bring the matter before your Board of Directors at the next meeting, for authorization to sign? Full information may be obtained from this office or from David H. Holbrook, Secretary, 130 E. 22d Street, New York City.

A CORRESPONDENT IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

The League has established international service relations with Mrs. George W. Crump, American Red Cross, 4th. Tonala 75, Mexico City, Mexico, who has offered to make visits on cases in the city of Mexico or within reasonable distance of it. These inquiries should best go through this office. Statements of any case problems needing attention in Mexico should be sent to us in duplicate.

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

The Children's Home Society of Minnesota has maintained for eight years in connection with the nursery a Training Class for Baby Nursemaids that has proved successful and popular. Superintendent S. W. Dickinson says the demand for these in private families is greater than can be supplied. At the graduating exercises June 5th ten young ladies received diplomas. The theory is that any normal child under proper conditions can be made well and kept well.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society announcement was made of the gift of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a memorial building auxiliary to the main building, that will increase present facilities and make possible the care of a class of children who need semi-hospital treatment.

"Buffalo Never Fails" was the slogan for its Eighth Drive recently. The amount asked for by the 19 affiliated agencies was \$612,000, and a total of \$616,000 was raised.

Thanks to this fact, the Children's Aid Society will be able to carry out its long-cherished plan and add to its staff a trained man who will give special attention to children engaged in street trades and whose duty it will be to check violations of the law. The Children's Aid Society has long felt that protective work was a very necessary part of its function and has already provided a special worker for pre-delinquent girls.

Two new counties in New York State will have children's workers in the course of the next few weeks. In May, Livingston County organized a Children's Association to be affiliated with the New York State Charities Aid Association. In Essex County a small committee has raised sufficient funds for a six months' demonstration, with the hope that a permanent organization may result.

In Cattaraugus County, where one of the Milbank Fund health demonstrations is being conducted under the auspices of the Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, the work of the public health nurses brought to light such serious social problems affecting children that, as an experiment, a trained children's worker was added to the staff for a few months to act as medical social consultant. It is hoped that this discovery of these serious cases of incest, rape, neglect, etc., plus the demonstration of what a social worker can do in treating such cases, may result in the establishment of permanent work in Cattaraugus County.

Recent developments in New York City in the treatment of juvenile delinquents include the efforts of the Committee on Field Activities of the Jewish Board of Guardians to treat behavior maladjustments among Jews. While this Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, works with adults as well, its chief work is with juveniles. It employs a large staff of well-trained social workers; it embraces the volunteer Big Brother and Big Sister groups; it does the parole work with boys and girls released from Hawthorne School for Boys and Cedar Knolls School for girls, respectively. It has a vocational service; conducts recreational clubs, craft classes, and religious classes; it operates a medical clinic, a psychological, clinic, and a psychiatric clinic; it employs the services of an endocrinologist and a neurologist; it has representatives at the Children's Courts and at the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education; it conducts a summer camp for boys and a summer camp for girls; and it operates training courses for volunteers. Mr. Jess Perlman is Executive Director of the Committee.

In November, 1923, the New York Children's Aid Society opened a new Department of Boarding Homes. It was planned that the Department would study the existing conditions of children who were obliged to live away from their own families for a shorter or longer period.

The staff consists of a Director and an Assistant, a nurse and an office secretary. C. Loring Brace instructed the new Department to use the most modern

methods in child care and the record system used by the Child Welfare League. Two students from the School of Social Work have been receiving their field training at this office.

The Advisory Committee has on it four Junior League members, and Henry W. Thurston is Chairman.

This Department has in boarding homes at the present time 35 children, and 13 others have been cared for and returned to relatives. It is the purpose of this Department to do most careful case work on each individual child.

The various publications from which quotations are made are generally on file in this office and may be procured for fuller study.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BOSTON CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

"Question. If the Church Home Society is for Church children, why do you not care for all such children as need placement away from their families?

Answer. Our funds are too limited for us even to realize this, however ideal it might be. To do so would mean to multiply our budget many times over since it is likely that there are between 1000 and 1500 such children and we can care for only a fraction of this number.

"Q. What Church children do you then think suitable for care by the Church Home Society?

A. 1. Those who need special study and supervision because of physical defect or conduct difficulty, as well as those who, because of unusual ability, have greater promise if given special attention, and

2. Children whose own homes offer the likelihood of rehabilitation if special efforts can be made, and whose parents indicate a willingness and ability to co-operate to that end.

3. Those for whom the city and state departments cannot provide because of lack of statutory power."

CHILD WELFARE NEWS

The Massachusetts Legislature this year has passed a Bill, allowing Suffolk County, which is virtually Boston, to appoint a permanent officer for the purpose of investigating any cases in the Probate Court involving the care and custody of minor children, as well as cer-

tain other domestic matters. This is an important step forward in recognition of the theory that the judge must have all the facts before him obtained by a social investigation and cannot depend solely upon their being learned under oath on the witness stand.

The Child Welfare Division of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania have published a pamphlet entitled "Tentative Standards for Child-Caring Agencies." It is a challenge to state conferences and other regional groups, inviting all possible discussion and criticism. It was prepared under the Chairmanship of J. Prentice Murphy for the All-Philadelphia Conference, April, 1924.

In conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C., a programme has been arranged to discuss "What Schools Can Do to Prevent Delinquency." Miss Olive M. Jones, President of the N.E.A. and Dr. Bernard Glueck, New York, are on the programme. The meeting will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, July 3d, 2.30 P.M.

On one of the last days of the legislative session of Congress the Federal Child Labor Amendment was passed by the Senate, and it now goes to the States for ratification. Here's hoping!

The Near East Relief are not content with orphan asylums only. They are placing out their dependent children, depending upon the love of family inherent in all Eastern peoples. Four or five workers have scoured every village in Macedonia to find among the refugees from Asia Minor those who were willing to take children from their home villages, and in due time about four hundred children were so placed from the orphanages.

The Attorney General of North Carolina has ruled that the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has power to inspect county penal and charitable institutions. It has power to require reports from them and other information which the Board may deem material. We consider this a reasonable interpretation of the Statute.

The American Home Economics Association holds its Annual Convention in Buffalo, June 30th to July 4th. Headquarters are at the Hotel Statler.

NEW BOOKS

All of the books reviewed in the BULLETIN are in the Loan Library of the League. If you are interested in

any of them, they will be sent to members upon request. Do not forget that the privilege of the Library is one of the types of service to which membership in the League entitles you.

1. DRUMMOND, MARGARET. *Some Contributions to Child Psychology*. Edward Arnold Company, London. 1923.

The author is lecturer in psychology in the Edinburgh Provincial Training College. Her little book of 148 pages is a practical application of the newer discoveries in psychology to the training of children by parents and teachers. The influence of the nursery school is discovered in such chapters as "Cradle Education" and "Appetite Tendencies." She deals with games and magic in two other chapters.

2. MATEER, FLORENCE. *The Unstable Child*. Appleton, 1924.

Dr. Mateer was at one time psychologist in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, and afterwards clinician in the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research. Her book is written out of a wide experience with the type of children to whose help she devotes it. Part I. deals with The Unstable Child in Theory, while Part II. deals with Practice. She devotes separate chapters to Children Under Six Mentally, Six to Nine Mentally, Ten to Twelve Mentally, and Normal—but children's workers will find it valuable in understanding the problem children. It contains a bibliography.

3. O'SHEA, M. V., Editor. *The Child: His Nature and His Needs*. Published by The Children's Foundation, Valparaiso, Indiana, 1924.

This book is, according to the title page, "a survey of present day knowledge concerning child nature and the promotion of the well-being and education of the young." A more extended review will be included in the July Bulletin.

4. SPAULDING, EDITH R. *An Experimental Study of Psychopathic Delinquent Women*. Rand McNally. 1923.

There is an introduction by Katharine Bement Davis. The volume is one of the publications of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and is based upon the experience Dr. Spaulding had in the treatment of cases at the Psychopathic Hospital connected with the laboratory of social hygiene of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills. This Psychopathic Hospital was opened September, 1916, and closed July 1, 1918. During August and September, 1922, a social worker investigated the history of each case since leaving the institution, and the present status of such as could be located is found in the statement of each case history, of which there are forty-four.

5. WOOLMAN, MARY SCHENCK. *Clothing, Choice, Care, Cost*. J. B. Lippincott Co.

This is a volume in Lippincott's Family Life Series, edited by Dr. Benj. R. Andrews, of Columbia University. From the jacket we quote the following:

"There are certain important things to know: We must learn to ascertain by sight, as well as by feeling of the hand, the difference between fibers, and between

poor and good clothes; to understand the properties and values of the four leading textiles; to know the names of staple materials and how to identify them; the prices of staple goods in relation to their reliability; how to test the value of fabrics before buying them, and a general knowledge of the growth, manufacture, dyeing and finishing of textiles in general."

This book seeks to teach these discriminations. It is of value to buyers for institutions, children's aid societies and other social organizations, where purchasing is one of the problems.

NEW PAMPHLETS

Any of these pamphlets may be borrowed from the League's Library:

1. A Manual of Laws Relating to the Department of Public Welfare of Massachusetts. Issued by Department of Public Welfare, Boston, July, 1922.
2. A Mental Health Primer, Consisting of a series of brief articles on the symptoms and especially the prevention of the more common types of mental disorders. By Wm. H. Burnham, Ph.D., Donald Gregg, M.D., William Healy, M.D., Geo. K. Pratt, M.D., Harry C. Solomon, M.D., A. Warren Stearns, M.D., Douglas A. Thom, M.D. Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, 1923.
3. My Little Child's Health. Study Outline of the Preschool Child. Prepared for the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations by the American Child Health Association. 1923.
4. Minors in Automobile and Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 126. 1923.
5. Observations on the Health and Growth of Children in an Institution. By L. Emmett Holt, M.D., and Helen Fales. Reprinted from the American Journal of Diseases of Children, July, 1923.
6. The Psychiatric Clinic in the Treatment of Conduct Disorders of Children and the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. By Dr. V. V. Anderson. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, N. Y. 1923.
7. The Runabouts (Children from 2 to 6 years) in the House of Health. The American Child Health Association. 1923.
8. Second Report of the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare. April, 1923.
9. Standards of Placing-out, Supervision and After-care of Dependent Children. Issued by Bureau of Children, Department of Welfare, Pa. 1923.
10. State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child Welfare Laws. By Emma O. Lundberg. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 131. 1923.
11. Ten Years Work for Children. By Grace Abbott. A report of work of Federal Children's Bureau.

HAVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

BULLETIN No. 6.—The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.
Price, Fifteen Cents

BULLETIN No. 7.—What Dependent Children Need. Edited by C. V. Williams.
Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 9.—Condensed Report of a Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Rochester, New York, by Henry W. Thurston.
Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 11.—The Problem of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, by Ruth I. Workum.
Price, Fifteen Cents

CASE STUDIES, CASE No. 1. Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph.
Price, Thirty Cents
Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents each

Reprinted by permission from the North American Review for August, 1923.

12. Treatment of Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes in Mississippi. By Nathaniel Batson Bond. 1923.
13. Unemployment and Child Welfare. A Study Made in a Middle-Western and in an Eastern city during the Industrial Depression of 1921 and 1922. By Emma O. Lundberg. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 125. 1923.

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members of League only)

The enclosures for this month are:

1. Reprint from the Survey Graphic of April, 1924, entitled, "The New Pied Pipers," by Neva R. Deardorff.
The League can make available not to exceed six reprints free to all readers of the BULLETIN. If more copies are desired they may be purchased from us at ten cents apiece.
2. Booklet entitled "Habit Training for Children," published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, N. Y.

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

MASSACHUSETTS.—Worcester Children's Friend Society. New address, 2 State Street, Worcester.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia Children's Bureau. New address, 6th floor, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: MISS KATHARINE P. HEWINS, Boston.

Vice-President: WILLIAM HODSON, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: MRS. L. FREDERIC PEASE, New York.

TORONTO MEETINGS

Remember June 30—

9.00-10.55: Children's Division.

Sec. III.—“Safeguarding Adoptions Legally and Socially.”

“Some Results with the Mother who Keeps Her Baby.”

1.00: Luncheon, Y.M.C.A., 40 College Street.
Speaker: Dr. C. C. Carstens.

2.30: Business Meeting, Y.M.C.A.: Elections; Reports of Local Conferences and Round Table Discussion on a Comparison of a Group of Pre-delinquent Girls and Unmarried Mothers.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CONFERENCES

From CLEVELAND, Miss Odgers writes:

“At the Community Welfare Conference, held May 14-16, a luncheon was arranged for by the Conference on Illegitimacy, at which Dr. Percy Kammerer, of Pittsburgh, spoke on ‘The Local Consequences of Illegitimacy,’ a discussion which led into the whole field of sexual morality and a re-examination of present conventions and social standards.

Two hundred and ninety-six guests were present at the luncheon and 125 more came to hear the address. So great was the interest aroused by the speaker that the discussion was prolonged for an hour following the luncheon. Excellent publicity was given to the meeting by the local press.

During the visit to Cleveland of Miss Madora Donahue (U. S. Children's Bureau) a meeting was held May 23d of members from the Inter-City Conference, representatives from maternity homes, hospitals and social agencies to discuss the standards of maternity homes.

Miss Donahue spoke on The Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania recently made by the Children's Bureau, and emphasized the value of a State Department empowered to require licenses from all maternity homes, thus maintaining standards for the protection of the unmarried mothers and their babies who come to their care.”

NEW YORK

Plans are on foot for a round table discussion at the State Conference of Charities and Corrections to be held at Syracuse in November, of the Illegitimacy Bill drafted by the Committee for Examining Laws Relating to Child Welfare, and introduced at the close of the

Legislature at Albany in February. The discussion is a part of the Committee's plan for a wider publicity on the scope and purpose of the bill.

LANSING, MICHIGAN:

Mr. Albert H. Stoneman writes:

“At the Inter-City Conference of Case Workers held in Lansing May 24th, the subject for discussion was ‘Illegitimacy.’ Miss Anita Youell of Ann Arbor read a paper on ‘Illegitimacy’ which was a study of the effect on the mother of such experience. A very interesting discussion followed. Another meeting is to be given to the subject of ‘Illegitimacy’ in the fall, when the matter of legislation will be especially considered, and also the presentation of a study which is being carried on by the Social Service Department of the Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home in Detroit, following up over a period of several years the cases of 65 mothers who took their babies when they left the hospital.”

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ENGLAND—Legitimation Act.

In the two Private Members Bills introduced in January of the present Parliament, the proviso that the parents must have been free to marry at the time of the child's birth, a restriction contested since its first introduction in the Bastardy Bill of 1920, was omitted. The safeguarding of succession was provided for by the proposal that the legitimated child should rank in the family as though it had been born at the time of legitimation, and that the legitimate son, even though born later, should not be displaced by the subsequent marriage of the father.

The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child has gone on record as approving a bill without the restrictive proviso.

PAYMENT UNDER NATIONAL INSURANCE

Payment under the National Health Insurance Act can be claimed by an unmarried mother for the period of confinement, under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Employment Insurance Act, for an illegitimate child as a “dependent” by the mother, or even by the father if he is supporting it.

In the United States only thirteen out of the States having Workmen's Compensation Acts extend the Act to cover the illegitimate child.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Individual dues, \$1.00; Group dues, \$5.00, payable to the Treasurer, 1133 Broadway, New York.